

DEPUTIES BACK BRIAND, PLEDGING FIGHT TO VICTORY

France Won't Sign Peace Until She Triumphs, Says Premier.

CHAMBER VOTES ITS CONFIDENCE, 515 TO 1

Socialist Declares Against Annexation, But Is Hooted Down.

Paris, Nov. 3.—"France will not sign a peace agreement until after her rearmament by right of victory, and until she shall have obtained all guarantees of a durable peace," said Premier Briand today.

The deputies greeted the Premier with great enthusiasm. After his statement had been discussed by various members a resolution expressing confidence in the new government was adopted by a vote of 515 to 1.

M. Renaudel, the Socialist leader, declared that France should annex none of the territory captured from enemies of France. This was taken to mean that the Socialists were opposed to the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine and the Deputy's utterances brought forth tumult and violent protests.

Demands Liberty of Press.

When order had been restored there came another outburst of enthusiasm, following a reply to M. Renaudel by Deputy Andre Maginot, who is still suffering from a wound received in battle. In the name of the soldiers at the front M. Maginot declared that M. Renaudel had no authority to speak for them.

Deputies Renaudel, Emile Constant and Ramel attacked the censorship, and demanded that there should be entire liberty of the press on political questions. They protested against the exclusion from the troops at the front of any French newspaper on account of an expression of opinion by it.

Dealing with censorship, M. Briand told the press that it must bear its share of the inconvenience imposed on the whole country, but at the same time promised to seek every means for conciliation in collaboration with members of the press.

Brings Deputies to Feet.

During his peroration the Premier created a scene of much excitement, and brought all the Deputies to their feet when he said:

"France in this war is the champion of the world. She is fighting for civilization and liberty. A durable peace can be given the world only when France and her Allies have reconquered the liberty of the peoples in the enjoyment of their autonomy. Then why vain discussion? Grant us today unanimous confidence. Do not follow us blindly—and judge us by our acts."

"We are at war," said the Premier. The hour is for action. Toward action all the efforts of the government must be directed. The essential task of the government is the utilization of all the vital forces of the nation with a view to war, and to combine and associate with this object all public services. Only by close and incessant co-operation will victory be obtained. Every one must accomplish his task. Once all responsibilities are established, every fault, every failure, will be punished."

Calls for United Action.

"That is the programme of the new government. It is the very image of the nation—to form the most complete union in the face of the enemy. France never had an army more worthy of victory. The government, aided by parliament, must furnish all means to these heroes, whom we salute with emotion and pride. Every day of bravery of our soldiers and our chiefs, united in mutual confidence and in devotion to their country, adds to the glory of France."

"Until the end assured by their bravery is attained they will fight in full confidence under the command of the great chief who leads them and share his calm faith in final success. With such an army, with such a chief, with a navy which so efficaciously supports it, all hopes are permissible, and the country, assured as to the outcome of the war, will follow its developments with imperturbable calm."

Welcomes Deputies' Aid.

"This high standard of national conduct, which has been in evidence for fifteen months, obliges the government to consider the question of the censorship. This question must receive a solution which has been sought for some time and is rendered possible by the attitude of the press, which, in the interest of the national defence, itself demanded control. The government, with the collaboration of the press, will find in the application of the laws the necessary reconciliations between liberty and authority. We derive our power at once from your confidence and from national opinion."

"We appeal to your co-operation. We know that your foremost intention is to second the action of the government. On its part, the government is ready to accomplish the whole of its task and assume all responsibility. It desires particularly to facilitate your supervision of its acts and will take every occasion to enlighten you by communicating—through regular collaboration with your commission or collaborator—directly with you all information to which you have a right."

All Must Lend Strength.

"It is by a union of the nation, the parliament and the government that we will pursue the war to the end, to a victory that will drive the enemy from all invaded territory; from that which has suffered from invasion for several months as well as from the material consequences of the war."

"France has not disturbed the peace. Resisting all provocation, she did everything possible to maintain it. It was premeditated aggression that we met with victory. The situation now is terrible. If the Allied troops do not come in time, you will on your return find Serbia no more. The fate of Belgium will have been ours."

Continuing, the writer characterized the clearance of Northern Serbia as "the retreat of a people, not an army." He describes the scene on a muddy road leading to the south, along which was strung an unending procession of gun carriages, carts loaded with war material, convoys of all sorts, bearing women, children, old men, sick and wounded, with at intervals groups of men and droves of pigs, and soldiers walking side by side with peasants. At the sides of the road stood groups of peasants, waiting until they could take their places in the procession. "The great stream is flowing southward," says the writer, "whither, nobody knows."

Alles Are Closely Joined.

"We prize co-ordination, by which the efforts of the Allied nations may and must be rendered more complete and prompt in execution. As difficult as it may be to establish it over fields so distant and varied, we are resolved to realize it by more frequent and more intimate contact. The hour is for action. Toward action all the efforts of the government must be directed. The essential task of the government is the utilization of all the vital forces of the nation with a view to war, and to combine and associate with this object all public services. Only by close and incessant co-operation will victory be obtained. Every one must accomplish his task. Once all responsibilities are established, every fault, every failure, will be punished."

Germany Doomed to Defeat.

"Her hopes will be shattered. The Central Powers may postpone defeat, but they cannot prevent it. As for us, we are decided to go to the very end. Our enemies cannot count upon either fatigue or weakness on our part. After having weighed our task, we intend to pursue it, as heavy as it may be, to the necessary issue. We have the will to win. We shall vanquish in the end."

"Replying to the appeal of the Serbians, France at once went to their help. We are in full accord with the British government concerning the conduct of military operations in the Balkans. France and her allies will never abandon the heroic nation whose resistance compels the admiration of the world."

"The present enterprise of Germany in the Balkans is the failure of that nation's efforts in the principal theatres of hostilities. Thus, because its offensive has been broken on the French front and on the Russian front, it attempts this diversion. It seeks in this way to keep in suspense the opinion of the world, to which she commences to reveal signs of weakness under the appearance of power, after so many months of frantic propaganda."

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BEHIND THE POLICY

IN these days, when somebody is ready to guarantee almost anything and when all kinds of guarantees are so plentiful, it behooves you to look very carefully into the strength of the guarantee you get.

Guarantee policies all look very much alike. You should know what is behind them. Behind ours is an unbroken record of thirty-two years of promises kept and, in addition, a guarantee fund exceeding \$16,000,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . . \$5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) \$11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ALLIES FORBADE SERBIA'S ATTACK

Compelled to Wait Until Bulgaria Mobilized, Says Minister of Justice.

London, Nov. 3.—In a story of the Serbian tragedy, received from Nish by way of Milan, Luciano Magrini, a war correspondent, declares in "The Evening News" that he was told by M. Youvanovich, Serbia Minister of Justice, that Serbia wished to attack Bulgaria before her mobilization was complete, but was forbidden to do so by the Allies, who still believed Bulgaria would come in on their side.

"M. Gouyanovich said to me," the correspondent writes, "We lived through the tragic hour when Bulgaria mobilized. In vain we besought the Entente to allow us to act and attack Bulgaria before her mobilization was complete. The Entente was still under the delusion that Bulgaria would march against Turkey. We obeyed, and that was our ruin. The situation now is terrible. If the Allied troops do not come in time, you will on your return find Serbia no more. The fate of Belgium will have been ours."

Continuing, the writer characterized the clearance of Northern Serbia as "the retreat of a people, not an army." He describes the scene on a muddy road leading to the south, along which was strung an unending procession of gun carriages, carts loaded with war material, convoys of all sorts, bearing women, children, old men, sick and wounded, with at intervals groups of men and droves of pigs, and soldiers walking side by side with peasants. At the sides of the road stood groups of peasants, waiting until they could take their places in the procession. "The great stream is flowing southward," says the writer, "whither, nobody knows."

FRANCE BACKS ALLIES IN CHINESE DEMANDS

Change to Monarchy May Wait Until War's End.

Peking, Nov. 3.—France has given her support to the representations made by China by Japan, Great Britain and Russia concerning the advisability of postponing the decision as to re-establishment of a monarchy.

Notwithstanding the declaration of the Chinese government to postpone the decision, on the ground that the matter is in the hands of the people, it is possible that the actual change in the form of government may be delayed until the conclusion of the European war.

Discussing the refusal of the United States to support the Japanese representations, the Peking "News," which reflects the views of the government, says editorially: "Had America acquiesced to the pressure upon China at this critical moment, the country bent upon predatory adventure under the never-failing guise of 'maintaining peace in the Far East' would have been encouraged. America evidently is watching events attentively, but is a source of comfort and encouragement to China."

WEINACHT HELD FOR BRITISH TRIAL

Adams Express Agent Must Face Charge of Aiding Enemy.

London, Nov. 3.—A preliminary hearing of the case of Edward Weinacht, a shipping agent and an American citizen, recently arrested for trading with the enemy, was held in the Bow Street police court today. The accused was remanded on \$5,000 bail.

The attorney for the prosecution stated that Weinacht, as the European manager of the Adams Express Company, took from the London office last November \$2,250, which he handed to the company's Rotterdam agent for payment to a forwarding agent of Hamburg. The payment to the Hamburg agent was discovered by the company in February, and the police were notified. By that time the defendant had left the country, but on his return he was arrested.

The attorney for the defence contended there was no evidence of any offence having been committed in this country. The Bow Street magistrate took this point under consideration. Weinacht's home is in Elizabeth, N. J. He resigned as European manager of the express company and returned to the New York in August, 1914. He then obtained an emergency passport, setting forth that he was a native-born American. He assisted in the organization of the Sutherland International Despatch, with offices in New York and London. He was arrested on October 23 at the London office of that company.

QUIMBY EXECUTOR WINS

Surrogate Orders Payment to Him of \$2,200 Which Had Been Lent to Aviator

Surrogate Cohalan rejected yesterday the decision of Louis Wendel, Jr., as referee, that John A. Schleicher, the editor, had failed to prove his claim for \$2,200 against the estate of Miss Hazel Quimby, the aviator, for which Mr. Schleicher is the executor.

"I am satisfied that the claimant-executor discharged the heavy burden of proof imposed on him," said Surrogate Cohalan. "I will therefore find that he established his claim."

Mrs. Ursula M. Quimby, mother of Miss Quimby, objected to the account filed by Mr. Schleicher, in which he charged the estate with \$2,200 which he said Miss Quimby owed him. The referee found against the claim and recharged the amount of the alleged loan to the executor, saying there was no proof that Mr. Schleicher had any claim. Surrogate Cohalan then heard testimony and decided that he could not agree with the referee.

ITALIANS SMASH LINE AT GORIZIA

Storm Fourth Series of Trenches on Podgora Hill.

BOTTLE UP FORT DEFENDING TARVIS

Seize Heights Dominating Road from Pontale to the Junction.

[The Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, Nov. 3.—From the north, where the centre of battle is the Podgora Height, and from the south, where the forces are grappling on the Carso Plateau, the Italians are pushing closer to Gorizia, the Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo and the key to Trieste.

On the Podgora hill, which dominates the Gorizia bridgehead, the invader has broken through the defender's fourth line of trenches and has pressed beyond, hurling back a counter attack made on his flank by troops coming up from the bridgehead.

On the Carso plateau, south of Gorizia, where the Italians are fighting their way toward the plain in which the stronghold is situated, Victor Emmanuel's troops are progressing along the northern slopes of Monte San Michele. Rome announces the repulse of several violent counter attacks.

Further north, where the Italian objective is Tarvis, an important junction of the railroad to Vienna, the invader is also advancing. According to official reports from Rome, Fort Hansel, centre of the Austrian system of fortifications around Malborghetto, dominating the road from Pontale to Tarvis, has been bottled up, as all surrounding heights have been occupied with Italian heavy guns, rendering the fort powerless.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL

The following statement was issued today by the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

Along the Isonzo front yesterday, under a continuous rain, our troops renewed their attacks with unabated vigor. In the Tarvis section we stormed the Zoraga region, which was strongly fortified by the enemy, taking 374 prisoners, including seven officers, with one machine gun, many rifles and ammunition. On the Carso plateau, our troops succeeded in penetrating into the enemy's trenches, which were heavily fortified. We took 144 prisoners, three of whom were officers. A counter attack made on our flank by troops coming up from the Gorizia bridgehead was hurled back with heavy losses. On the Carso Plateau, after repelling with heavy loss several violent counter attacks during the night, our troops succeeded by day in progressing along the northern slopes of Monte San Michele and toward San Martino del Carso. We took 175 prisoners. Everywhere the troops showed a remarkable endurance, bravery and self-sacrifice.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL

The statement issued at Vienna says:

The Italians have uninterruptedly continued their efforts against Gorizia on the front from Plava as far as the northern section of the Dobrova plateau.

Very strong forces yesterday again attacked, but were everywhere repulsed. In these battles several Italian regiments lost half of their effectives. The troops showed a remarkable endurance, bravery and self-sacrifice.

Says Lack of Ammunition Halts Italian Offensive

Berlin (by wireless to Saville, N. Y.)

Nov. 3.—"Lack of reserves and ammunition caused the breakdown of the Italian offensive in the Isonzo region, after a battle lasting two weeks," says the Overseas News Agency. "On the Italian side at least twenty-five infantry divisions and two groups of Alpine troops, totalling 320,000 men, took part in the fighting in this region. The artillery arm consisting of 180 heavy cannon and 1,500 lighter guns."

"On the Isonzo front there were engaged at least eleven infantry divisions; that is, 170,000 rifles, 100 heavy cannon and 700 other guns."

"On October 29 the Austro-Hungarian captured sixty-seven officers and 3,200 men. The Italian losses are estimated at 150,000 men."

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GERMANS ASSAIL MASSIGES HEIGHT

Seize Advanced Trenches as Champagne Attack Shifts Eastward.

FRENCH SHATTER WORKS ON SOMME

Kaiser's Troops Forced Out of Post They Won Near Souchez.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Nov. 3.—The Germans, intent on rolling Joffre's line in Champagne further back from the Bazancourt-Challerange railway, have again shifted their attack. Their counter thrusts began in the sector immediately east of Rheims, and were then concentrated around Tahure, with the result that the important Butte de Tahure was retaken.

At the extreme right of the French line, in the Massiges sector, the Kaiser's troops are now hammering. The Paris official statement tells of a heavy attack, covered by a bombardment of sniping shells, in the neighborhood of the Chausson farm. The Germans, the French report, were able to penetrate advanced trenches at Hill 109. Elsewhere, says Paris, the enemy was repulsed.

Northeast of Souchez, in Artois, the Germans were forced to evacuate a trench section they had occupied yesterday. On the Somme, near Frise, the French, by the use of small mines, shattered important mine works of the enemy. Further south, near Beauvraignes, a fierce artillery duel continued. In Belgium the big guns are also active.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

The official communication issued by the French War Office follows:

On the Somme, near Frise, we shattered by camouflaged (small mines) and by sniping shells, the most important mine works of the enemy. Further to the south, in the sector of Beauvraignes, the action with artillery and trench guns was particularly violent. In the sector of Chausson farm, in the south of the Vosges, our artillery were able to penetrate into some of the advanced trenches at Hill 109. We repulsed them everywhere else, inflicting upon them material losses. In the Vosges, our artillery concentrated effective fire on the enemy trenches and works in the region of Viols.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL

The Belgian official communication says:

The enemy artillery displayed some activity today. It bombarded Furnes, Wulpen, Pervyse, Boudamme, Oostkerke and Noordschoote. Our troops, equipped with a retaliatory rifle, and dispersed enemy pioneers at several places before the front.

GERMAN OFFICIAL

The German official statement says:

There was no important report to report. On Souchez brook, northeast of the village of the same name, we advanced to a trench section of a width of 100 yards, which, as it was in danger of being cut off, was evacuated during the night.

East of Perennes an English aeroplane was forced to descend. The pilot and officer were made prisoners.

LIPTON COMING ON VACATION

Worn Out By Serbian Relief Work, He Will Make Long Tour Here.

Sir Thomas Lipton expects soon to sail for New York, according to a cable message received yesterday by George C. Boldt, of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Sir Thomas said he could not specify the date, but it is thought that it will be within the next fortnight. It is his intention to make an extended trip through America, probably taking in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Sir Thomas was the first foreigner to interest himself in the condition of the Serbians, and it was largely through his efforts and his promise to transport nurses, surgeons and supplies on his steamer, the *Erin*, that the first British Red Cross expedition to Serbia was organized. Later, he joined the American Red Cross expedition to Serbia, under Dr. Edward Ryan, set out, the sportsman was of great assistance to it. He has helped, too, in the organization of the Serbian commissary and transportation service. Up to a few weeks ago the *Erin* was plying between England and Salonica, transporting goods.

A year of such work has told on Sir Thomas's health, and his physician has ordered a rest. His American friends have besieged him with invitations, and it is known that he has already accepted several.

WALSH DINNER CALLED OFF

Washington Irving School Ruled No Place for 400 Guest Affair.

Friends of Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, will not be permitted to give a dinner in his honor in the lunch room at the Washington Irving High School Saturday night.

James P. Gannon, chairman of the Board of Education's committee on the care of buildings, has ruled that serving dinner to 400 guests is carrying the wider use of the school building too far. "At the eleventh hour," said Carl Beck, director of the Labor Forum, last night, "Mr. Walsh has made his plans to come all the way from Kansas City to attend the dinner and there will be no dinner. What are we going to do?"

Why Mr. Walsh will speak to the Labor Forum Sunday night, and the meeting will be held in the Washington Irving High School.

SCHIEFFELIN AIDS LAD